06-121

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

* * * * *

PUBLIC HEARING ON MEDIA OWNERSHIP

* * * * *

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

The above-entitled matter convened at 4:25 p.m. at the Operation Push National Headquarters, 930 East 50th Street, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman Kevin J. Martin, presiding.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN KEVIN J. MARTIN
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. COPPS
COMMISSIONER JONATHAN S. ADELSTEIN
COMMISSIONER DEBORAH TAYLOR TATE
COMMISSIONER ROBERT M. McDOWELL

MODERATOR:

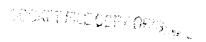
LOUIS J. SIGALOS, Chief, Consumer Affairs & Outreach Division, FCC

ALSO PRESENT:

CONSTANCE A. HOWARD, Illinois State Representative, District 34

SUSAN SATTER, Assistant Attorney General, Illinois State Attorney General's Office

Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr.



NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

A-G-E-N-D-A

Openii	ng Remarks and Comments
	Cathy Seidel, Chief, FCC Consumer 8 and Governmental Affairs Bureau
	Martin King, Chairman of Rainbow Push 13 Coalition
	Statement from Senator Richard
	Statement from Senator Barack
	Connie Howard, Illinois State
	Susan Satter, Assistant Attorney
	Kevin J. Martin, Chairman, FCC
	Michael J. Copps, Commissioner, FCC 45
	Jonathan S. Adelstein, Commissioner, FCC 54
	Deborah Taylor Tate, Commissioner, FCC 62
	Robert McDowell, Commissioner, FCC64
Danol	1: Perspectives on Media Ownership
Paner	-
	KRS-One, Hip-hop Artist
	Charles Benton, Chairman, Benton
	Karen Bond, Executive Director, 76
	National Black Coalition for
	Media Justice
	Cynthia Canary, Director, Illinois 80 Campaign for Political Reform
	John Chadwick, Vice President/General 84 Manager, WREX-TV(NBC), Rockford, Illinois
	Melody Spann Cooper, General Manager, 88 WVON(AM), Chicago, Illinois
	Marv Dyson, Director of Operations, 94 WKKC-FM, Kennedy-King College; Founding Partner, Urban Radio Broadcasting LLC
	Tom Langmyer, Vice President/General 97 Manager, WGN Radio, Chicago, Illinois
	Dorothy Leavell, Publisher/Editor, 102 The Chicago Crusader
	Dennis Lyle, President/CEO, Illinois 107 Broadcasters Association
	Doug Nowakowski, International
	Silvia Rivera, General Manager,
	NEAL D ODGGG

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

	WRTE-FM, Radio Arte'	
	Dana Withers, President, Dana	.18
	Communications, Inc., Benton, Illinois	
Public	C Comments	
Tabile	Christina Montes Scott	121
	Brad Saul, Radio Center for People	
	with Disabilities	
	Mitchell Szczepanczyk	125
	Brian Imus, Illinois PIRG, Public	
	Interest Research Group	LJI
	Ann Bland	130
	John Danigellis	
	Alexandra Pates	
	Ray Hanania, National Arab American	
	Journalists Association	LŦIJ
	Shawn Campbell, CHIRP, Chicago	145
	Independent Radio Project	143
	Eran Wade	149
	Nina Klooster, Code Pink	
	Fred Hampton, Jr	
	Nancy Snider	
	Yunuen Rodriguez	
	Jesus Sanchez	
	Kevin Brinson, CEO, Seawall, Inc	
	Robbie Smith	
	Sam Ryan	
	Blanca Cambry,	
	Todd Dietterle, Common Cause Illinois	
	Rodrigo (Aurelio) Alvarez	
	Scott Sanders, Chicago Media Action	
	Barbara Popovic, CAN-TV	
	Orion Samuelson, WGN Radio	
	Kathy O'Malley, WGN Radio	
	Carl West, Publisher/Editor, The Truth	
	Magazine	
	Mike Janecek	177
	Ralph Campagna and Arnett Morris	179
	Off the Street Club	
	Jayne Hayden, WGN-TV	181
	Juan Carlos Fanjul, WGN-TV	183
	Ken Reiner, WGN-TV	
Panel	2: Perspectives on Media Ownership	
	Linda Sue Brown, WBBM-TV	189
	WBBM-TV	
	Reverend Delman Coates, Mt. Ennon	194
	Baptist Church, Clinton Maryland	
	Kristine Laudadio Devine, Juris Doctor	198
	Candidate, Class of 2008, Northwestern	

University School of Law	
Cliff Kelley, WVON(AM), Chicago, Illinois	200
John Lavine, Dean, Northwestern's	2.04
Medill School of Journalism	
Joyce McCullough, Publisher,	208
NewsTribune, LaSalle, Illinois and	
<pre>General Manager, WLPO(AM)/WAJK(FM),</pre>	
LaSalle, Illinois, and WKOT(FM),	
Marseilles, Illinois	
Corky Siegel, Chicago Blues Musician	212
Jim Speta, Professor, Northwestern	216
University School of Law	
Patric Verrone, President, Writers	222
	223
Guild America West	
Ann E. Woelk, Director of	225
Broadcasting, AFTRA Chicago	
Cassius D, International Hip-hop	236
Artist	200
Artist	
Comments by Reverend Jesse Jackson	229
Public Comments (cont'd)	
Assad Jofre, Inner City Muslim	240
——————————————————————————————————————	270
Action Network	
Salim Muwakkil, Senior Editor	242
In These Times	
Don Jackson, Central City Productions	244
Mark Brodsky	
Jennifer Lizak, Chicago Independent	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	243
Radio Project	
Kristin Marks	
Michaela Alaniz	253
Paul McKinley	255
Yohon Harbin	
Jerry Stermer, Voices for Illinois	258
Children	
Mark Denzen, Muscular Dystrophy	261
Association	
Reverend Janette Wilson	262
Willie Wilson,	
Gwen Walters-Bingue, D.S. Wentworth	266
Elementary School	
Tari Marshall, Prevention First	267
Alex Seith	
Tasha Ransom, WFLD, FOX 32	
Heather Kash, St. Balrick's Foundation	
Irene Cualoping, Eneri Communications	276
Public Comments (cont'd)	
Elizabeth Gardner, Women's Business	278
HILADECH GALGHEL, WOMEN & DUSTNESS	ب ب ب
NEAL B. OBOGG	

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

	Development Center	
(Carmenza Millan, AARP	280
I	Karen Volkman, Ad Council	281
	Julien Brown, Nicor Gas Company/Clear	283
	Channel Advisory Board	200
r	Tammy Basile, Life Source	284
	Mike Laughlin, Juvenile Diabetes	
	Research Foundation	
	John Williams, WGN Radio	287
	Donna Long, WGN Radio	
	Bob Shomper, WGN Radio	
	Bob Bonesteel, Salvation Army	
	Kimberly Hickman, WDRV-FM	
	Kathy Voltmer, WDRV-FM	
	- ·	
	Mandy Irwin, WILV-FM	
	Ann West, Deborah's Place	
	Francine Hancock-Bryant	
	Barry Keefe, WTMX-FM	
	Brian Paruch, Children's Memorial	302
	Foundation	
	Eric Monte, Writer	
	Luis Enrique Romero,	306
•	Martina Macias, Primera Voz, Radio Arte;	306
	Reyna Wences	308
	Beauty Turner	309
	Frank Diaz, CASA Central	
	Cynthia Wilson	
	Marlene Rodriguez Vick, Illinois	
	Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	
	Joseph Harrington	315
	Oscaria Reyes, WRTE, Radio Arte;	
	Anna Jurado, WRTE, Radio Arte;	
	Tanya Unzueta, WRTE, Radio Arte;	
	Jonathan Farnick	
	Richard Potter	
	Max Rodriguez	
	Matt Crain	
	Brian Dolber, Graduate Employees	329
	Organization	221
	Nan Warshaw	
	David LaBeau	
	Maria de los Corral, American Red Cross	
	Dale Lehman	
	David Ludwig	
	Dirk Van der Dium	
	Jim Tozzi, Center for Regulatory	340
	Effectiveness	
Date 1 d as	Gommont (gont ld)	
PUDITC	: Comment (cont'd) Earnest Paul Jones	2/1
	Earnest Paul Jones	34 T

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Dan Shanahan 343 Tom Berry 344 Derrick Harris, Concerned Citizens 346 Against Violence 348 George Terzakis, Independent Living 348 Movement 349 Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Derrick Harris, Concerned Citizens
Against Violence George Terzakis, Independent Living 348 Movement 349 Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Against Violence George Terzakis, Independent Living 348 Movement 349 Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
George Terzakis, Independent Living 348 Movement 349 Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Movement 349 Susan Olin 349 Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Bob Sherman 351 Pamela Hunt 353 Michael Fourstel 355 Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Pamela Hunt
Michael Fourstel355Juan Nester Soto357Jeffrey Gale357Kathy Mitchell359
Juan Nester Soto 357 Jeffrey Gale 357 Kathy Mitchell 359
Jeffrey Gale357 Kathy Mitchell359
Kathy Mitchell359
Ron Muhammad
Evangel Yhwhnewbn, Rescue the Children 363
Clarence Chestand
Reverend Alice Harper-Jones, United 366
Church of Christ
Lonna Saunders
Claire Tobin
David Chang, Human Rights Commission 371
David Potete
Michael Maraat374
Stephen Cann
Edna Sanders 377
Ed Morgan
Gail Schoenbacher380
Tom Gambill
Jay Paramore
Don Goldhamer385
Rejinald Fisher
Sabrina Duarte
Marc Loveless, Coalition for Justice 391
And Respect
De-Anne Burley392
Bruce Jones 394
Omer Abid
Closing 396

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

4:25 p.m.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Federal Communications Commission's fifth public hearing on media ownership. I want to thank Reverend Jesse Jackson and the Rainbow Push Coalition for so graciously hosting us here today.

And before we begin we'll have several brief presentations and several opening remarks. many of you are aware, the transition from analog digital television is coming up in just a few short months, February 17, 2009, and the Commission is doing it can to minimize the potential burden on consumers, while at the same time maximizing opportunities for people to benefit from that transition.

And a critical component of that digital transition is reaching out to consumers to ensure that they're aware of the transition that's going to occur and the potential for them to make sure that they're doing all they can to minimize the burden for them during that transition.

And to this end I've invited Cathy Seidel, the Chief of our Governmental Affairs -- of our Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, to give a

quick overview on the digital transition, and how it's going to affect consumers.

And so if Cathy's here? FCC representative is also currently sitting at the where walked in and registration table you the distributing packets of information about transition, and, please, stop and ask any FCC employee any questions you should have about the transition, or if you need any additional information.

Cathy?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

1.9

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. SEIDEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good afternoon, everyone. I know you have a full agenda, so I will try to get through my slides fairly quickly, but it is important that each of you hears this message, and that after you leave here today you take it back to others, your family, your friends, your neighbors.

With a room this size and an audience this size, I understand that some of you will not be able to, or may not be able to read what's on the screen. Don't worry about it, I will definitely talk through the most important parts. Thank you, again.

Next slide, please.

So why is the topic I'm about to talk about so important? On midnight, February 17, 2009, as the

Chairman just mentioned, television will undergo the biggest change since color was introduced in the 1950s. Broadcasting will go all digital. And each of us needs to be prepared.

Next slide, please.

Today most stations are currently broadcasting in two formats, analog and digital. On February 17, 2009, analog television broadcasting will cease. This is referred to as a digital television transition. In a second I'm going to explain to you why this is happening, and what it may mean for you.

But for now just remember the date, and after you leave mention it to others. If you're playing cards at a local community center or senior center, ask the people at the table with you if they know why that date is important. If you're at a local PTA meeting, turn to the parent next to you and ask them if they know what happens on that date. Help us in building awareness about this important issue.

Next slide, please.

Okay. So you may be asking, why are broadcast TV stations switching to all digital? Well, Congress mandated the conversion to all digital television broadcasting because digital is a more efficient transmission technology that frees up

frequencies that can be used by public safety, by police, fire people, and emergency rescue personnel in your communities.

Also, digital is a more -- digital technology also provides the opportunity for improved picture quality and sound, and it allows for TV stations to broadcast multiple programs in the same amount of spectrum that it would have taken to broadcast a single analog channel. This means more programming choices to you.

It also frees up -- the transition also frees up frequencies for the provision of advanced commercial wireless services.

Next slide.

All right. So I've told you what the transition is, and why it is happening. You're probably wondering what it may mean for you. Well, what it means to you and what you need to do to be prepared depends on how you're currently getting your television programming, whether you're receiving free over the air broadcasting, or whether you're paying for a service such as cable or satellite for your programming.

Next slide, please.

If you're a consumer receiving your

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

programming over the air, meaning that you don't pay for cable or satellite service, and that you would have an antenna at the top of your roof, or rabbit 3 ears like the ones in this picture, what you need to 4 5 do will depend upon whether your TV set is an analog set or a digital set. 6 If you have a digital set, a TV with a 7

digital tuner in it, which would be one that is an HD-TV, and enhanced definition television, or a standard definition television set, you should continue to receive your programming after the transition with your same TV and with your existing antenna.

If, on the other hand, you're an over the -- a consumer receiving your programming over the air and you have an analog television set, you will need to get a digital to analog converter box.

Next slide, please.

First, you do need to know that you don't have to get rid of your existing television set. can use -- your analog TV set will continue to work, but you will need to get a converter box. These digital to analog converter boxes are being estimated by manufacturers to cost in the range of \$50 to \$70.

And to help defray some of that cost, between January of 2008 and March 31 of 2009, all U.S.

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

households will be able to request two coupons, each worth \$40, to be used toward the purchase of one of these converter boxes.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the NTIA, is responsible for administering the coupons program. And if you stop by the table in the back of the room that the Chairman mentioned, we have materials that will answer many questions you might have, and also provide contact information, both to the NTIA, their numbers, and website, as well as our FCC numbers and website.

So if -- that's the scenario if you were an over the air consumer. What about if you receive your service through cable or satellite? Well, if you receive your service via cable or satellite, you need to contact your cable or satellite provider to find out what plans they have for the transition, and about any additional components such as a separate digital set top box that you may need to watch digital broadcast television after the transition on February 17, 2009.

Next slide. Sorry. I may not be keeping up with the slides.

The FCC is committed to ensuring that all Americans are aware of the DTV transition, and that no one is left in the dark when analog broadcasting ends.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	Next slide.
2	In the materials that are available in the
3	back, we have answers to question that you may have
4	about the transition. We also have information
5	printed up that will give you the 800 number for the
6	FCC, 1-800-CALLFCC, and we also have an excellent
7	website if you happen to use the Internet, dtv.gov.
8	We also have information about the NTIA
9	coupon program. You don't need to worry about writing
10	anything down. If you grab one of these folders
11	available in the back, all the information is provided
12	there.

And, again, you very well may have a lot of Feel free to call the FCC's call center, questions. and we'll be happy to help answer them. Thank you so And thank you, Mr. Chairman. much.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Cathy.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Before we begin our first panel, there are -- we do have a few opening remarks.

And I'd first like to welcome the Chairman of Rainbow Push Coalition, Mr. Martin King.

(Applause..)

MR. KING: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Commissioners, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon to all of

you.

I just have a quick announcement. Rainbow Push has teamed with Chicago Access Network Television to cover this hearing and make it available to the public. Local residents will be able to see the hearing on KNTV, cable channel 21, Sunday, October 14, from 9:00 to 5:00.

My name is Martin King. I'm Chairman of the Rainbow Push Coalition, and I read this statement on behalf of our founder and president, Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

I am honored and proud to welcome all of Chicago's communities to the Rainbow Push Coalition National Headquarters for the fifth FCC hearing on media ownership.

Media is a life or death issue for communities of color in this country. At its worst, media can fan the flames of hatred, racism, and intolerance that lead to violence and injustice. At its best, media can hold the powerful accountable, and help bring about change in our communities.

When cameras showed Rosa Parks at the front of the bus, when cameras showed police brutality in Birmingham, Alabama, when cameras showed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the march on Washington, America

woke up to the civil rights movement and the reality of racism.

But when the cameras turn away, we have nooses hanging from white trees in Louisiana, we have broken government promises to the displaced victims of Katrina, we have immigrants dying in the desert and buried in unmarked graves, we have urban communities under the assault of poverty, injustice and violence.

The founders of Freedom's Journal, the first African-American newspaper, wrote, We wish to plead our case. Too long others have spoken for us from the press and the pulpit. We have suffered much by being incorrectly represented.

These words are as true today as they were 180 years ago. A legacy of discrimination and decades of consolidation have left people of color, and women, without equal access to our public airwaves, and at the mercy of a white dominated media.

According to research by Free Press, people of color constitute just 7 percent of all full power broadcast television and radio owners in the United States, but that same population represents 35 percent. This is a disgraceful level of inequality in one of the most important arenas of our economy and our democracy.

NEAL R. GROSS

For a city so rich in diversity, Chicago has one of the lowest levels of minority ownership among cities of its size. People of color make up nearly two thirds of Chicago's population, but own just 5 percent of the TV and radio stations here in the city. Chicago has the fewest number of minority radio owners of the nation's 22 largest radio markets, and is the only top 10 market where the minority broadcast ownership percentage hovers around in the single digits. Melody Spann is here from WVON. She is the only African-American owned radio station in the City

of Chicago.

(Applause.)

MR. KING: To speak much about opportunity, and when opportunity becomes available, Melody had a 1000 watt station that last year just went from 1000 10,000 watts. Congratulations to Melody watts to Spann.

(Applause.)

MR. KING: In short, too few own too much at the expense of too many. When a giant company is able to purchase thousand of radio stations across the country, people of color, already victims to a long history of discriminatory business lending practices,

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

have even fewer ownership opportunities. This is plainly obvious to anyone who gives it half a thought.

And yet our government has turned a blind eye for decades on this issue. In this political and economic climate, the viability of minority owned stations is threatened. The shrinking number of independent minority owners must compete with the bulk advertising rates and syndicated programming big companies have at their finger tips. Often they're forced to sell out to the national chains.

We are being pushed off the dial and out of the picture, and that is unacceptable. I've urged the new Congressional leadership to focus on restoring the tax certificate to promote minority ownership in broadcasting and in telecommunication.

The return of the tax certificate program would give minority bidders a new opportunity to overcome financing shortages that today have left us with an ownership class that leaves minority communities out.

But that -- even that's not enough. The FCC has a mandate to foster diversity, localism and competition over the public airwaves. The FCC should permit -- should not permit further media consolidation without first addressing the issue of

NEAL R. GROSS

minority ownership.

The consequences of minority media ownership prices are grave. Ownership and publishers choose editors and writers. They choose priorities and ultimately it bleeds into content.

A recent study from Northwestern University found that in Chicago for every non-White person who is heard in a story, there are three White people, and people who are White, male, and official dominate news about politics.

Until we have equal access to the public airwaves, the media will continue to portray us and our youth as criminals and gangsters, play sexist music that disrespects our women, ignore the crimes against our children, and shut us out of the public debate.

Studies have shown that minority owners are more likely to live and work in the communities that they serve. They are more likely to work to reflect the values of our communities, and to serve the public interest as well as the profit motive.

The FCC has indeed much work to do. It is time the FCC addressed this crisis. It is time the FCC listened to the people and rejected media consolidation. It is time the FCC opened the door to

new owners, minorities and women. It is time the FCC 1 worked to make sure that the American media represents 2 3 the American people. These are our airwaves, we gave 4 them to big media, but we indeed can take them back. 5 Thank you, and God bless you. And thank you for coming. 6 7 (Applause.) 8 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Mr. King. 9 At this point, I would like to read a letter that was submitted by Senator Durbin, who asked 10 me to read this at the opening today. 11 Mr. Chairman, I regret that I could not be 12 with you for this important hearing, and I commend 13 14 your decision to hold the hearing in Chicago. Please let this letter serve as part of the record for 15 Media today's Federal Communications Commission 16 Ownership hearing. 17 Media outlets and the policies and 18 practices of those who own them shape the way we see 19 Newspapers, television, radio, and the 20 the world. Internet are the portals through which we form our 21 opinion about the war in Iraq, poverty, healthcare, 22 political campaigns, and what's happening 23 communities.

Today's hearing is an important step in the

NEAL R. GROSS

24

FCC's process of reviewing medial ownership rules to determine whether a change in the rules is appropriate and necessary. The FCC is right to solicit public comment on this issue, and I appreciate the Commission's decision to hold today's hearing in our diverse and vibrant city.

In the summer of 2003, the FCC voted three to two in favor of a media ownership rule that would have weakened important protections against media consolidation. The rule was criticized roundly for its potential to decrease local coverage and hasten a trend toward fewer minority and female owners of media outlets.

United States Senate responded by to 40 in favor of SJ Resolution 17, a 55 resolution that disapproves of the rule and discourage the FCC from implementing it. Senator Durbin, I, was an original co-sponsor of that measure and joined the bipartisan group of my Senate colleagues in voting against the FCC rules. Т continue be concerned by the possibility the FCC will weaken our media ownership rules. It is my opinion that Congress and the American people will accept nothing less than strong credible rules that encourage local coverage, diverse programming, and minority, female, and local

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

ownership of media outlets.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Thank you for being here today. Senator Richard Durbin.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: I believe we also have an opening statement that's going to be read by Ken Bennett on behalf of Senator Barack Obama.

(Applause.)

MR. BENNETT: Good afternoon. My name is Ken Bennett, I am State Director for Senator Barack Obama, who regrets not being able to be here today at this very important hearing, but asks that I read this statement for him.

I want to thank the -- Chairman Martin and Commissioners for holding the Commission's fifth official public hearing on the nation's media ownership rules in Chicago. I want to thank the Rainbow also Push Coalition for hosting this discussion.

Senator Durbin and I specifically requested that the Federal Commission -- the Communication Commission, the FCC, hold a public hearing in this diverse city to deal with the very important issues dealing with -- that we're dealing with today.

I apologize for not being here in person to

deliver this statement, but I want all of you to know how important I think it is that we have this national inclusive transparent open discussion the government's responsibility to ensure that the nation's media market place reflects the diversity, and opinions, and views, and meets the needs of the local communities and ensures fair competition.

As all of you know, the FCC has in place a number of rules that regulate the ownership of radio and television broadcast properties. These rules help to prevent excessive consolidation and were created to promote the public interest.

Under the Telecommunications Act, the FCC is required to review the media ownership rules every four years to determine if the rules remain necessary and are serving the public interest.

I believe that the nation's media ownership rules remain necessary and are critical to the public interest. We should be doing more to encourage diversity in ownership of broadcast media, promote the development of new media outlets, and expression of diverse view points, and establish greater clarity in the public interest obligations of public broadcasters occupying our nation's spectrum.

But under the leadership of the previous

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

chairman, the FCC promoted the concept of consolidation over diversity. In 2003, the FCC over the dissent of two Democratic attempted to. Commissioners, to relax the nation's media ownership rules.

Millions of comments poured in from the average citizen asking the FCC to retain the rules and not to allow for more consolidation. Fortunately, the Commission's attempt to relax regulations was rejected by the 3rd Circuit.

Instead of greater consolidation, I fully endorse call for new rules promoting coverage of local issues, greater responsiveness of broadcasters to the communities they operate in. believe that broadcasters' also license renewal requests, the periodic review required to ensure that broadcasters are complying with their public interest obligations to local communities for using the public spectrum, should require greater FCC scrutiny and public input should occur more frequently.

(Applause.)

MR. BENNETT: In the spirit of transparency, and because of the importance of this issue to our democratic discourse, I strongly request that the FCC put out any specific changes they intend

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

to vote on in a new notice proposal rule making so 1 2 that the American people have the opportunity to 3 review them. The current hearings are an 4 important 5 examination of the issues related to the hypothetical loosening of the media ownership rules. 6 7 specific changes should receive public review 8 comment. Ι commend the FCC for holding this 9 discussion and soliciting opinions and analysis from 10 all sectors of our community. Again, I appreciate your coming to Chicago 1.1 for this important hearing. I look forward to working 12 with you and the communities represented here today to 13 14 make sure that our media rules work for everyone and respect and promote the nation's diversity, and the 15 people, and our views. 16 17 Thank you. Senator Barack Obama. 18 (Applause.) 19 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Mr. Bennett. 20 We also have Illinois State Representative 21 Connie Howard to make a few opening remarks. 22 (Applause.) 23 REPRESENTATIVE **HOWARD:** Gentlepersons, 24 you for inviting me to speak during this 25 discussion about media ownership rules and the modern media landscape.

As a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, closing the digital divide has been one of my passions for years. The lack of diversity in media ownership since the adoption of the 1996 Telecommunications Act is also an area of major concern.

It is my understanding that one company can own up to eight radio stations in one market, and an unlimited number nationally. Deregulation has led to the eradication of media diversity and local integrity to the extent that 10 major companies now control nearly 90 percent of the media content in the United States.

This shift has been aided and abetted by government policies that explicitly reward industry giants at the expense of the public interest. While the media moguls claim they want a free market place, and deregulation, it seems that the last thing they really want is genuine market competition.

(Applause.)

REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD: Concentrated ownership of media results in less diversity. Racial and ethnic minorities make up 33 percent of the U.S. population, yet they own only 7.7 percent of full